PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.] PORTSMOUTH, (New-Hampshire), Published by CHARLES TURELL, No. 11, Market Street. [PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XXV.] SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1814. [No. 36.

Come and See!

To be Sold at Auction on MONDAY, the 6th day of June at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A SMALL FARM, containing 49 acres of Land, of excellent quality, well wooded and watered, in the west parish of Shapleigh, within 80 rods of 2 meeting-houses, a good House, Barn, &c. on the same, and also a fine young Orchard. It is one of the best stands for a tavern, merchant or trader of any in the vicinity. Also 20 acres of excellent Land, two miles off, for mowing, out of the Hussey lot—also 50 acres out of range 5, No. 13 in the second Division—150 acres, range 6, No. 16—150 acres, range 5, No. 75—also 75 acres in New-Durham, —together with a pair of Oxen, two Cows, two yearling Heifers, two Stags, Chocks, and some Household Furniture.—If 200 dollars are paid down a liberal credit will be given for the remainder.

CHARLES POWERS.

Shapleigh, May 21, 1814.

Auction.

To be Sold to the highest bidder, at the house of Capt. JOSEPH RICHARDSON, in Durham, on MONDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A SMALL Place at the upper part of Nottingham, near where 4 roads meet, consisting of about 8 acres of Land, with a one story House, good Barn, Hatter's Shop, and a fine privilege, convenient for a Tanner, on the N. H. turnpike road. Also, about 30 acres of Land in Lee, in that part called Newtown.—About 9 acres of Wood Land in Barrington, and about 6 acres of Land in Pelling.

One half the payments to be made in one year, the other in two years, satisfactory security to be given on interest.

Also for sale by the subscriber, on liberal terms, a convenient two story House, nearly finished, pleasantly situated at the upper end of Northwood, and a large convenient Hatter's Shop, being an excellent situation for a trader or mechanic. EBENEZER COE.

Northwood, May 21, 1814.

Farm for Sale.

FOR Sale, at Kittery-Point, a small FARM, well watered and fenced, with a good House, Barn, and other Buildings thereon. Also all the Farming Utensils and Household Furniture of the subscriber; all of which will be sold cheap.

For particulars, apply to

WILLIAM BRIGGS,

May 21. *Living on the premises.*

Umbrella & Parasol Manufactory.

JOHN B. GIRARD

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Portsmouth, and vicinity, that he has on hand an elegant assortment of *UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS*, of all sizes, warranted good, which he offers for sale, wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.—Also,

A great variety of Walking Canes.

CONFECTIONARY.

J. B. G. keeps constantly on hand every article in the above line. Public houses or private families can be supplied with ICE through the season, on reasonable terms.

Ladies and Gentlemen can be supplied with Ice CREAMS, at any hour of the day, from 11 o'clock, A. M. till night, with genteel accommodations.

All orders for Deserts and Ice Creams punctually attended to.

Five or six GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good Boarding.

CASH given for old Umbrella and Parasol Frames and Furniture.—The smallest favours gratefully acknowleged. *May 14.*

Turned Work.

THE subscriber, having in operation a Lathe by water, can execute all kind of TURNED WORK, for ships machinery and ornaments of every description at the shortest notice, and at a much less expense than has been usual for work of this description done by hand. Applicants for the above work will please apply at his store near the Work mill, where is kept on hand as usual, all kinds of

Cabinet Furniture.

GEORGE W. WALKER.

Portsmouth, May 21.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners, appointed by the Hon. *Nathaniel Rogers*, Esq. Judge of Probate for the county of Rockingham, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

SAMUEL HAM,

late of Portsmouth, in said county, aforesaid, merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed by said Judge of Probate, for the Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of said deceased; and that they will attend that service on the last Monday of this, and on the first Mondays of the five following months, from 3 to 6 o'clock, P. M. at the store of *William Sheafe*, in Fore-street.

WILLIAM SHEAFE,
EDMUND H. QUINCY,
ISAAC WALDRON, jr.

Portsmouth, May 21, 1814. *Commissioners.*

Bath House Opened.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Portsmouth are informed that the BATH HOUSE is open for their accommodation every day in the week, from sun-rise until 10 o'clock in the evening, Sundays excepted, when it will be shut at 9 in the morning.—The subscriber having fitted the establishment for the season, pledges himself that his exertions shall not be wanting to give satisfaction, and merit the approbation of his friends.

N. B.—Tickets that remain on hand are of no use to any person.

Money received for Bathing at the Bath House.

GEORGE CATE.

Portsmouth, May 21, 1814.

WEST INDIA RUM.

SAMUEL NEWHALL has for Sale 10 hhds. W. I. RUM, of a superior quality. May 21.

Paper Hangings.

TAPPAN & FOSTER

Have received a supply of new and elegant

PAPER HANGINGS,

Which they offer for sale on the best terms.

French, India & Domestic Goods.

Lemuel Draper

HAS just received and offers for sale, A VARIETY OF

Spring and Summer Goods,

Among which are,

French black Lustring, of a superior quality,
Black and colored Levantine Silks,
India black Lustrings and Satinets,
Canton and Italian black Crapes,
A variety of colored double Florence Lustrings,
Ladies & gentlemen's black silk Hose & Gloves,
Black unglazed Cambrics, black Florentine,
Plain book and fancy thin Muslins,
French and German 7-8 and 5-4 Linens,
Long and short black kid Gloves,
A great variety fancy Ribbons,
5-4 & 7-4 French silk & imitation cotton Shawls,
Variety colored Canton Crapes,
Bandannah and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Company yellow and white Nunkeens,
Blue do. fine India Cottons,
Straw Hats and Bonnets,
Factory Ginghams, Stripes,
Chambrays, Checks,
Shirtings and Bedtick, &c. &c. &c. &c.

ON HAND,

Real Superfine navy blue and black Broadcloth,
Green mix'd do. suitable for summer wear,
Double milled blue and black Cassimeres,
Double and single milled drab do.
Blue Imperial Corals and Stockinetts,
Dark mix'd Satinets, best quality,
Plain white and fancy Quiltings,
Dimotics, York Stripes,
India blk. silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambrics, silk Umbrellas—

Together with a great variety of other PIECE GOODS, adapted to the season. *April 16.*

Medical Society.

The Annual Meeting of the N. H Medical Society will be held in *Concord* on the last Tuesday of May, at the house of Mr. *Stickney*.—Punctual attendance is requested.

J. B. PIERREPONT, *Sec'ry.*

Portsmouth, May 14.

GENERAL MOREAU.

From the Berlin Royal Gazette.

The death of Gen. Moreau is one of those truly tragical incidents which shake the soul even of men of fortitude.

If we contemplate only the eminent virtues which have thus perished, it is oppressively afflicting to see a man of high and sublime endowments, at the call of friendship and public confidence, abandon his retirement at the very uttermost ends of the earth, cross the ocean, reach in safety the scene of his expected achievements; and then at the very threshold of glory—and what a glory!—fall on a sudden. What, we are led involuntary to exclaim, ought man to wish for, if he be not permitted to form the wishes of Moreau?

But this gloomy reflection subsides the moment we recollect for what object it was that Moreau offered up his life. The universal liberties of Europe, the reign of justice, and the protection of that civilization by which this portion of the earth is distinguished from the rest of the globe:—these are objects, in behalf of which the nobler mind acknowledges that no life can be sacrificed in vain. Is Moreau *dead?* By no means; he lives in the memory of all virtuous men. His life is not of to-day or to-morrow, but of all ages. He lives a second Epaminondas in every breast in which the love of the sublime and beautiful in the human character is not extinguished. Had Moreau remained in America, he might perhaps have still been pitied as the innocent victim of despotism; but who would ever have envied him? The cause for which he fell renders his death a Euthanasia which ought to be the object of our devout desire.

That which we, however, should never forget is this circumstance—that he died for no single country, but for all Europe. Whatever share his love for France might have in the heroic resolution, it was still the love of humanity itself, as exists among the European nations, which expanded his breast; and in the great vocation to which he was called, his death raised him to the rank of a *Citizen of Europe*. The people of every land now engaged in the glorious conflict for their common liberty, should style him their fellow citizen; and should the example which he has given to his contemporaries be carried down to posterity, it will remain as a colossal statue raised in the heart of Europe by the united labours of every free people.

Let no man ask what Moreau did effect. Noble natures are estimated by what they *are*, not what they *do*. In fact however, it is not possible to ascertain what share Moreau had in the happy change which the war took on the banks of the Elbe. Imperishable results often flow from but a single thought in the breast of a man of his character; the immediate effect of each single act is the decision of fate alone; but mind and sentiment, and the projects that proceed from these, belong to the man: and by these has Moreau wrought effects beyond all calculation.

The enemy, perhaps flatters himself that Moreau's death will be profitable to him. This is a vain illusion. The mighty movement which has spread among every nation from the north to the south, was not quickened by him, and will not subside because one of the Heroes of the age has perished. The nations of Europe and Moreau were bound together by ideas of justice and liberty, which they had in common; but which work their miracles among men, independent of individuals however glorious. The inspiration which is now enkindled among the armies of the Allies cannot be quenched; and the common foe of all European liberty must prepare himself to behold the immortal spirit of Moreau hovering over and animating the armies of Spain and Germany.

The illustrious leaders of the Allied armies are justified in mourning over the loss of a general who enjoyed their confidence in so distinguished a manner; but the French Emperor is not so well entitled to triumph in his death. In them, grief is a tribute they bring to the omnipotence of destiny; in him, joy is but the expression of an evil conscience, which, in the presentiment of its own destruction, seeks for hope where hope is to be found. Providence will still be vindicated in the death of Moreau, and yet the high deserts and glory of this General he still universally left and acknowledged.

Retreat of the French from Moscow AND PASSAGE OF THE BERESINA.

From a Russian Publication.

About November 1, the severity of the cold weather began, and brought additional misery upon the French army; to *bivouac* upon the ice and snow, without any other food than frozen horse flesh, without any kind of strengthening beverage, and without proper clothing was more than human nature could endure. Many hundreds were every night frozen to death, and an equal number died of complete exhaustion by day; a line of dead bodies marked the road which the army was pursuing. Whole detachments now threw down their arms together; order and discipline had altogether ceased; the soldier no longer cared for the officer, nor the officer for the soldier; each was so completely engaged with his own wants and sufferings, that he disregarded those of others, and would neither command nor obey. The different regiments were intermixed, and, as they moved, had the appearance of a motley mass, in which the different corps could be distinguished by the difference of the columns appropriated to the baggage and baggage waggons; and these were at every instant attacked on either side by predatory parties of Cossacks. Want of precaution had been so great at the very beginning of the retreat, that the horses had not been even rough shod at Moscow to secure them in case of frost;* so that being already reduced in point of strength, they were wholly unequal to the exertion of drawing upon slippery roads; twelve or fourteen were harnessed to a single cannon, and yet the smallest rise of ground was an almost insurmountable obstacle. The cavalry had no longer any horses to spare, being itself dismounted with the exception of a few regiments of the guards; and it therefore became utterly impossible to bring on the artillery. At Dorogbush the 4th corps left the whole of its artillery behind, consisting of upwards of one hundred pieces of ordnance: and the same was done by the first and third corps, so that the army, upon reaching Smolensko, had already lost about four hundred pieces of cannon. The French force, which on leaving Moscow, was more than one hundred thousand strong, had at Smolensko hardly sixty thousand men left, of which number scarcely half were under arms.

Never, surely, was the apothegm of the sagacious Franklin on the neglect of small matters more completely verified, than in the omission of properly shoeing the horses at Moscow. "For want of a nail, the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe, the horse was lost; for want of a horse, the rider was lost; being overtaken and slain by the enemy."

The army remained in Smolensko, two days, which were one continued scene of confusion; plunder and conflagration. The magazines that were found there were of no great resourse: for the share that was distributed to each man as a supply for several days, was at once devoured by the famished wretches, although the rations were not given in bread but in meal. Many thousands indeed went away unsupplied—each in the general struggle being obliged to obtain by force the portion that was allotted to him. A day had also been fixed for distributing ammunition; but few soldiers appeared at the appointed time to receive it.

We advance now to the crossing of the Beresina, which is thus described:

The crossing of the Beresina will long remain in the recollection of the soldiers, on account of the terror with which it was attended. The troops, from the first moment, crowded upon each other in the most disorderly manner, and many, even then met death with a watery grave: but when the corps of of Victor and Dombrosky being repulsed by the Russian armies, directed their flight to the bridge, confusion and terror increased, and were soon at their highest pitch. Cavalry, infantry, baggage and artillery, struggled respectively to pass over the first. The weaker were forced into the river by the stronger, whose progress they impeded, or were trampled under foot; officers and privates met with the same fate; hundreds were crushed under the wheels of the artillery-train; many attempted to swim but were benumbed in the attempt; and others again trusting to the broken sheets of ice that covered the stream were drowned; and the cry of distress was heard on all sides, but relief was no where to be given.—At length when the Russian batteries began to cannonade the bridge and both banks of the river, the crossing necessarily ceased, and a whole division of Victor's corps, consisting of seven thousand five hundred men, together with five generals, capitulated. Many thousands were drowned, and an equal number killed! besides which, much baggage and cannon remained on the left bank.

About 40,000 men, together with a body of artillery still tolerably considerable, had crossed the Beresina; but to what a miserable state was this force reduced!

Another severe frost completed the measure of their sufferings: arms were now thrown down in all directions; the greater number of the soldiers had neither boots nor shoes; but were compelled to make use of old hats and knapsacks, or any other kind of covering to fasten round their feet.—Round their heads and shoulders, they wrapped whatever first offered itself, and might serve as an additional preservation against the cold, old sacks, straw, husks of corn, and hides of animals recently killed; (dress of the women peasants, priest's dress, &c.) fortunate were the few who succeeded in providing themselves with a bit of fur. With downcast looks, and every other mark of dejection, both officers and soldiers moved slowly on together in mute dismay; and even the guards were in no way superior to, or distinguishable from the rest: They were equally tattered, famished and unarmed. All spirit of resistance and defence ceased. At the mere cry of Cossacks! whole columns surrendered, and a few of these were often sufficient to take many hundred prisoners. The road which the army followed was covered with dead bodies, and every bivouack appeared next morning like a field of battle. No sooner was a man fallen to the ground, exhausted with fatigue and hunger, than those who stood next to him, stripped him while yet alive, to cover themselves, of his rags. Every house and barn was set on fire; and wherever a conflagration had taken place, there was also found a pile of dead bodies, those who had approached the fire to warm themselves, having afterwards from extreme weakness, been unable to escape from the flames. The high road swarmed with prisoners, who almost ceased to be taken any notice of, and scenes of distress occurred, such as had never before been witnessed.—Wretches black with smoke and filth of every kind crawled like ghosts among the dead bodies of their fellow soldiers, till they themselves dropped and expired. Many babbled on with bare and gangrened feet almost deprived of reason; and others again had lost the use of speech, or, from the extreme severity of cold and famine, were driven to a kind of delirium which made them roast and devour corpses, or even gnaw their own hands and arms. Some were so helpless as not to be able to gather fuel, but collecting round any little fire that might remain, sitting upon the piles of the bodies of their comrades, and died as the last spark went out. Reduced to a state of complete senselessness, many were seen crawling into the fire and burnt to death, endeavoring to warm themselves, while others, notwithstanding the example, crawled in after them and met with a similar fate.

* *A neglect equally criminal and fatal, cost the British army all its horses in the retreat to Corunna.*

Further Foreign Intelligence:

REPUBLISHED BY THE FAIR-AMERICAN.

British Official Account.

War Department,
Downing-street, April 4th 1814.

Negociation broken off.—A despatch has been received from Lord Bathurst from Viscount Castlereagh, wherein his Lordship states, that the Negotiations which have been held at Chatillon between the Plenipotentiary of the Allied Powers and the Plenipotentiary of the French Government, were broken off on the 18th ultimo.

Sir C. Stewart incloses military reports of the army of Silesia and the evacuation of Reims, by Gen. St. Priest. Nothing of importance had occured in that army, which remained on the 18th at Laon. The loss of the Allies at Reims is stated to be about 2000 men.

The following is Lord Burghersh's account of the operations of the Allies to the 18th March. It is dated at Arcis.

In consequence of successes obtained by Marshal Blucher's army near Laon, Prince Schwartzenburgh carried his head-quarters on the 15th to Point-sur-Seine, and, with the view of affirming the offensive, directed the 4th, 5th and 6th corps to pass the Seine and endeavour to establish themselves at Villeneuve, Provins and Bray, while the 3d corps established itself at Sens. Before these movements, however were carried into complete execution, the news of the defeat of a part of Gen. Priests corps on the 14th; and the occupation of Reims by the enemy; arrived.

Prince Schwartzenburgh determined to suspend the movement he had commenced; he brought his head quarters on the 16th to this place, and collected his army within the reach of it.

The 5th corps occupied the town of Arcis; its advanced guard was placed at Mailly and Sommesons. The 6th corps was in position between St. Ferrail and Mont le Potier. The 4th corps was at Nogent; parties detached from it occupying Marriet and Surdon, on the road to Provins and Bray. The 3d corps was between Villeneuve and Troyes.

The details of the affair of Gen. St. Priest have not yet been received; I fear that officer was most severely wounded; he retired in the direction of Berri au Barq, and is supposed to have formed his junction with Gen D'Yorck.

By the direction of this retreat, Reims was left open to the French, who immediately occupied it. From thence they moved upon Chalons and Epernay, which they took possession of on the 16th, the small garrisons which occupied them having retired upon their approach.

The enemy made no movement in advance from those places. It has, however, to day been reported from Gen. Keiforoff, that Bonaparte was last night at Epernay, and he is advancing upon Fere Champenoise.

In the contemplation of such a movement, and in the determination in any case to march upon Chalons, to support the movements of Gen. Blucher, Prince Schwartzenburgh had yesterday directed the different corps of his army to move into a position, the guards and reserves between Donnement and Dommartin; the 5th corps between Ranimerid and Arcis; the 6th corps between Arcis and Charny; the 4th to form the left at Mery; the third to assemble between Nogent and Pont-sur-Seine.

Gen. Bianchi was attacked on the 11th near Macon, by 2 divisions of Marshal Augereau's army. The affair lasted till dark; when the enemy retired, leaving a considerable number killed and wounded on the field of battle; 500 prisoners and 2 cannon remained in the hands of the allies. Gen. Bianchi pushed his advance guard the next day to St. George.

By reports from the army of the 14th the Prince of Hesse Homberg had joined the corps of Gen. Bianchi at Bage de Chatel; he meant to pass the greater part of his forces to the right of the Saone, and move upon the enemy then assembled at Villefranche on the 17th.

Gen. Bubna waited the arrival of a corps of Austrians, which was advancing upon the road of Nantua, to assume the offensive; he would then co-operate in the attack on Lyons.

A most successful effort has been made by a corps under the direction of Col. Sembachen, against the posts occupied by the enemy upon the Simplon.—Capt. Lun-

...ke was charged with these attacks, ...ained the whole of the enemy's force ...ployed there, and established himself at Domadieula.

Since I commenced writing this despatch a report is received from Gen. Keiatroff, that the enemy are actually in possession of Pere Champenoise, and are advancing in force on this side of it.

The enemy are also reported to be advancing upon the road from Chalons to Sommesous.

The 5th corps, under the orders of Gen. Wrede, is in consequence now taking up its positions in front of this place, on the right bank of the Aube.

I have the honor of reporting to your Lordship, that the fortress of Castrin has surrendered to the Allies.

Lord Castlereagh, in a letter to Lord Bathurst, gives an account of the attack of the Allies on the rear of the enemy at Arcis sur Aube, on the 20th March, which was withstood with great obstinacy.

Despatch from Lord Wellington.

TARBES, MARCH 12.

My Lord—The enemy collected their force at Couchez on the 13th as I reported to your lordship in my despatch of that date, which induced me to concentrate the army in the neighborhood of Ayre. The various detachments which I had sent out, and the reserves of cavalry and artillery moving out of Spain, did not join till the 17th. In the mean time the enemy not finding his situation at Couchez very secure, retired on the 15th to Lembarge, keeping his advanced posts towards Couchez.

The army marched on the 18th, and Lt. Gen. Sir Rowland Hill drove in the enemy's out-post upon Lembarge. The enemy retired in the night upon Vic Bigorre; and on the following day, the 11th, held a strong rear guard in the vineyards in front of the town. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Picton with the 3d division, and Maj. Gen. Beck's brigade made a most handsome movement upon this rear guard, and drove them thro' the vineyards and town; and the army assembled at Vic Bigorre and Rabesteus.

The enemy retired in the night upon Tarbes. We found them this morning with the advanced posts of their left in the town and their right upon the heights near the windmill of Oleas, their centre and left were retired, the latter being upon the heights near Angos. We marched in two columns from Vic Bigorre and Rabestens; and I made Lt Gen. Sir Henry Clinton turn and attack the right, with the 6th division, thro' the village of Douo, while Lt. Gen. Sir R. Hill attacked the town by the high road from Vic Bigorre.

Lt. Gen. Sir H. Clinton's movement was very ably made, and completely successful. The light division, under Maj. Gen. Allen, drove the enemy from the heights above Orleix; and Lt. Gen. Sir Rowland Hill, having moved through the town, and disposed his column for attack, the enemy retired in all directions. The enemy's loss was considerable in the attack made by the light division. Ours has not been considerable in any of these operations.

Our troops are encamped this night on the Larzer and Larroz; Lt. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, with the 6th division, and Lt. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, with Maj. Gen. Ponsonby's and Lord Edward Somerset's brigades of cavalry, being well advanced on the right.

Although the enemy's position has not been of a nature to try the troops, I have every reason to be satisfied with their conduct in all the affairs, particularly with that of the 21 division in the attack of the vineyards and town of Vic Bigorre yesterday, and with that of the 6th division and light division this day.

In all the partial affairs of the cavalry ours have shown their superiority, and two squadrons of the 14th dragoons, under capt. Miller, on the 14th, and one squadron of the 15th on the 16th conducted themselves most gallantly, and took a great number of prisoners.

The 4th Portuguese dragoons under col. Campbell, likewise conducted themselves remarkably well in a charge on the 13th.

I have not received any recent intelligence from Catalonia. I have the honor to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

GENERAL ORDER.

Head-Quarters, March 5.

The Commander in Chief commands it to be notified to the army, that it has some time since been declared to the French and American governments, that his majesty's government will not recognize or ratify any agreement for exchange of prisoners *made at sea*, between individuals of respective nations.

His Royal Highness directs this communication to be made to the army, in order that the officers may be aware of their being captured at sea, they are not on any account, to give their paroles, until they are landed on French or American territory, and that paroles *given at sea*, are null and void. Any officer, who, after this communication, may enter into any such agreement with the enemy, will be guilty of a breach of discipline, for which he will be held personally responsible.

By command of his Royal Highness the commander in chief.

HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant-General.

A deputation from the Netherlands has proceeded to the H. Q. of the Allies, soliciting the Emperor of Austria, to resume possession of the Netherlands—they imagine themselves safer under Austria than Holland.

Norfolk, Jan. 30.

The Queen has been appointed Regent during the absence of the King.

When the news of the armistice with England was received here, it caused great joy. The ministers for negociating a definative treaty of peace with that country are already appointed.

Rome, Jan. 31.

The Neapolitan Gen. Laraguyon installed our provisional government on the same day the king of Naples entered our city, and took up his residence at the Palace Farnese.

Prince Chigi has been appointed Prefect of our city; and the posts of our departments, like those of Naples, have been opened to the ships of neutral and allied powers.

On the 28th, his majesty went out for his head quarters. Before his departure he caused to be set at liberty all the Priests who were in confinement for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Napoleon.

During his stay here the King of Naples paid a visit to the Royal Family of Spain, which was returned by King Charles. He also sent his compliments to the King of Sardinia, who being indisposed, kept his chamber.

Louvain, Feb. 20.

The Pope has been removed from Fontainbleau to Kimoges. Those who had the custody of him had the cruelty to refuse him permission to be accompanied by two Cardinals, whom he had particularly requested; he therefore departed with only his Physician. Cardinal Pignatelli, in consequence of an indispositon, has been suffered to remain at Fontainbleau: all the other Cardinals have been sent away—Scotti, to Toulon; Mattei, to Arles; Ruffo, to Grasse; Sacco to Uzes; Oppizzoni, to Carpentras; Saluzzo, to Pons; Gonsalvi, to Bessieres; Brancadoro, to Orang; Tilly, to Nismes; and Gabrieli, to Vigan.

UTRECHT, FEB 28.

The following is an extract from a letter of Louis XVIII to the Emperor of Russia:—

"The fate of war has thrown upwards of 150 000 prisoners into your hands. They are for the most part Frenchmen. Without taking into consideration under what colors they served, I must still regard them as my children, and as being unfortunate, do recommend them to your majesty's clemency."

LONDON.

Approaching Marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales with the Hereditary Prince of Orange.

The Baron Vander Dyan Van Mansham, Grand Master of the household to her Royal Highness the Princess Sovereign of the Netherlands, whose presentation to the Prince Regent, at a private audience on the 9th inst. accompanied by M. Fagal, regular Ambassador, was notified in the Gazette of Saturday last as having come on a special mission from the Court of the Hague, has been sent over to make a demand in form of the Princess Charlotte's hand in marriage for the Hereditary Prince of Orange. The sanction of the previous consent and approbation of the Prince Regent, of the Princess herself, and of the whole Court and Government, has already smoothed the way to the arrangements of this important and auspicious union, which must, however, according to the established etiquette among crowned heads, be demanded by Embassy after it has been agreed upon by the parties; and the settlements and provisions resulting from the exalted condition and prospective Sovereign duties of the personages to be married, must be reduced into a Treaty by Plenipotentiaries specially appointed. Mr. Van Mansdam is charged with full powers for this purpose on the part of the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.

Lord Wellington's wound.

The Gazette Extraordinary omits all mention of a very particular circumstance, namely, a wound received by the illustrious Chief himself, who, besides having been stunned for a time by the wind of a cannon shot which passed close by him, in the action of the 27th, received a spent musket ball in the thigh. The hurt, we understand, was more properly a contusion than a wound. It did not force his Lordship to quit the field. He continued to attend to the exigencies of the conflict, without even noticing it, till the service of the day was over, but it became necessary then to lift him from his horse, and the pain, and stiffness, and swelling, rendered him unable to stand or move without assistance. On the subsequent day, we rejoice to find, he appeared in the field on horseback, at his usual early hour, and cheered the soldiers with his animating presence. Lord Wellington would not allow this wound to be noticed in the general return of casualties.

PRINCE SCHWARTZENBURG.

This distinguished chief is a nobleman of one of the first families of Austria; he is a direct descendant of the house of Savoy, his grandfather having married a Princess of Liechtenstein, who was a grand daughter of the King of Sardinia. Prince Schwartzenburg derives his title from a principality of that name in the Austrian empire, of which he is sovereign prince: he also possesses many considerable estates in Bohemia. He is actually in the 56th year of his age, having commenced his military career at a very early period of his life.

LORD WELLINGTON.

The narrow escape of Lord Wellington and Sir Rowland Hill, from a shot which killed the horse of the latter general officer under him is circumstantially described in the following letter received in Shropshire, the native country of Sir Rowland, from one of his Aides de camp:

Orthez Palace, Feb. 26.

"I was riding in front of Lord Wellington and Sir Rowland, with one of his Lordship's Aides-de-Camp, when in passing a French battery a round shot passed between us, then went very near Lord Wellington's head and afterwards struck and killed Sir Rowland's horse. The ball entered the shoulder of the animal, passed through his body, and went between the legs of the rider. The General was a little hurt by the fall, but not by any means seriously. You may better judge, than I can describe, our alarm, until we ascertained that this was the case."

From London Papers

An eye-witness relates the following.—When the Field Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg observed the defeat of the French, after the three days fighting, at Leipsic, he was anxious to convey the doings himself to his sovereign, who, together with the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, was stationed upon a height, about two miles from the field of battle. The Field-Marshal, galloped up at full speed, and saluting the Emperor with his sword, said, "Your Majesty, the battle is at an end; the enemy is beaten at all points—they fly—the victory is ours!" The Emperor raised his eyes to Heaven, and a tear was his answer; but his Majesty, dismounting, and having deposited his hat and sword on the ground, fell on his knees, and aloud returned thanks to God. This example was followed by the other two Monarchs, who, having also kneeled, said, "Brother, the Lord is with you!" At the same instant all the officers in attendance, as well as the guard, kneeled down, and for several minutes a dead silence reigned; after which more than an hundred voices cried, "The Lord is with us!" The sight of three crowned heads, accompanied by a great number of distinguished warriors, kneeling under the canopy of Heaven, and, with tears, praising the God of Battles, was most affecting.

The *Halifax* papers give us the official letters of WILKINSON and HAMPTON, the two unfortunate heroes, whose laurels were so untimely ripped by the Canadian frost. It is the less necessary to make much observation on them, as we have extracted a Halifax article, containing some remarks exceedingly just and pertinent, both on the style and matter of these letters. WILKINSON appears to be a mere driveller. His prosing ungrammatical nonsense can only excite contempt for the judgment of MADISON and ARMSTRONG, who sent for him from the Southern States, (though a man whose character was far from being unsullied), under a notion that his talents would produce a miraculous effect in the conquest of Canada. The most remarkable passage in HAMPTON'S letter is, that, in which he fairly admits that his troops are quite raw, very sick, much fatigued, and sadly fallen off and dispirited.

Latest from France.

New-York, May 19.

The fast sailing letter of marque Regent, Capt. Bartlett, arrived here yesterday afternoon. She sailed from Nantz on the 9th of April, and after a few hours *beating* chase yesterday morning off the Hook, by the Belvidera, reached our harbor.

Captain Bartlett being hurried away, brought no late papers, but brings a full confirmation of the news per the Ida from Rochelle, and the Fair American from Liverpool, differing, however, in some particulars. He states, that

The combined armies of Russia, Prussia and Sweden, after three days hard fighting under the walls of Paris, (the 28th, 29th and 30th) entered that city on the 31st by capitulation.

It was reported that 20,000 men only had entered Paris under the command of Bernadotte, Prince Royal of Sweden, who kept his troops under the severest discipline. The Allies do not pretend to give a master to the French, but leave that nation to choose one for themselves. Lord Wellington holds the same language at Bordeaux.

Bonaparte, it was said, was at Fontainbleau, with 80,000 men. This number was generally supposed to be much exaggerated.

The empress, (four months advanced in pregnancy), the king of Rome, and the court, had retired to Orleans.

Lyons was taken on the 21st of March. Thoulouse, and most of the South of France, were no longer under the control of Napoleon.

The people of France were generally pleased with the prospect of having a new ruler. The excise officers had desisted from performing their duties; the inhabitants having refused to suffer them.

Captain Bartlett represents that no other commotion than the refusal to submit to the excise officers had taken place at Nantz. The people there were waiting with impatience the advance of some party of the allies, however small, to furnish them with a pretext for surrendering.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND

"Havre de Grace, April 7. The hopes of a General Peace have again received a consequence of authentic information that the Allied Powers are willing to treat with the French State independent of the fallen Emperor. This of course puts out the friends of Napoleon, and gives spirit to an opposition of determined resistance to your country.—For many months we have neither heard nor read any thing of importance in American Affairs, and the nation universally think (and of very little importance compared with the mighty events of Europe—Yet small little is said or published, I am sorry to say is extremely hostile and bitter against *America*. The people of these Kingdoms, almost unanimously consider the American Administration most deadly hostile to their prosperity, and that they declared the War at the time and in the manner they did, purposely to aid Bonaparte in the conquest of *Russia*, and the recovery of *Spain* and *Portugal*, in the hope that thereby he would destroy *Great Britain*. This you may rely is the universal sentiment—and Ministers cannot resist it. It is considered as worthy of remark, that from the moment the American Administration declared war against *England*, in aid of *France*, Divine Providence has smiled on her exertions and those of her allies, and that from that moment to the present the affairs and prospects of *G. Britain* have been growing brighter and brighter every month; and that she now stands on the pinnacle of glory and prosperity; beloved and courted by all the European World. All our manufacturing towns are full of bustle and employ—And if you wish to see the increased state of our commerce, notwithstanding the state of War which rages, look at the Commercial lists. The entries and clearances from and to Holland, are daily and rapidly increasing, as well as those to other entrepots to the German Empire. Notwithstanding all this, I sigh for Peace with *America*:—And I hope—but however without fear—that our administration, though strong, will be moderate and magnanimous."

From the Alsatia in Gazette.

The following animated appeal from the Empress of France to her Father, the Emperor of Austria, is said to have been recently intercepted by the Officers, commanding an advanced party of Cossacks, within twenty miles of Paris.

Father and Sire,—Your daughter prostrates herself at your feet for instant succour! the allied armies, the chief of which is yours, menace at this moment the destruction of the French capital, the degradation of your own offspring, and the overthrow of that Dynasty which was auspiciously ratified by your imperial name! The northern borders are at our gates! Oh, sire! if I have a claim remaining on your affection, step forth to our deliverance! Withdraw your powers from this sanguinary league, and the perfidious confederacy is dissolved! If you pause for a moment—all is lost!

From a London Paper.

Gen. Vandamme, it is said, who is now confined in the Kremlin, was to have been sent to Siberia.—To avoid this fate he proposed to a Russian Nobleman, if they would spare him this journey, and leave him a part of his estates in France, to make a discovery of great importance to the Allies. The Russian government refused to give him a hearing.—Vandamme, it is said, renewed the offer, on which a person was sent to him, to whom he might confide the secret. This secret, it is affirmed, was—that Napoleon had placed the sum of 250 million of francs, from the treasures amassed in Germany, in the Bank of England, at the same time mentioning all the mercantile houses in whose name this money was vested.

Of the late French News.

The official despatches of war operations in the northern vicinity of Paris, so far as received, corroborate the private accounts received by the Ida, in their fullest extent. It appears, that after the splendid victory obtained by Blucher, over Napoleon, at Laon, the former pursued his successes with an astonishing rapidity; having only with him the miserable wrecks of the Silesian army, (as they are called in the Moniteur). He retook Soissons, by storm, killing M'Donald (the duke of Tarentum) and Sebastiani, two of Bonaparte's most prominent Marshals; and again overtaking his flying enemy at Meaux, defeated them with prodigious loss.—Schwartzenburg, in the meanwhile advanced rapidly from Troyes to Nogent, Montereau, Fontainbleau, Melun and Corboil, 10 miles from Paris.—There he overtook the routed corps of Ondinot, (duke of Reggio) brought it to action and defeated it. Its remains fled in confusion towards Paris. At Charenton they were overtaken by a division of Blucher's army under Yorck, (who formerly died and was buried at Chateau Thierry!) who completed their destruction. 80,000 men is the estimated loss of the French.—*Bost. Coz.*

A small piece of land in the town of Petersburg, Virginia, containing about one third of an acre, has been lately sold, at the rate of near 160,000 dollars an acre.

Articles by the late Mails.

NAVAL.

Letter from Capt. Warrington to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Sloop of war Peacock, }
in 27 47, lon. 30, April 29, }
1814. }

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that we have this morning captured, after an action of 42 minutes, his M. j.sty's brig Epervier, rating and mounting 18 thirty-two pound carronades, with 128 men, of whom 3 were killed and 12 wounded, (according to the best information we could obtain.) Among the latter is the 1st Lt. who has lost an arm and received a severe splinter wound in the hip. Not a man in the Peacock was killed, and only two wounded, neither dangerously so. The fate of the Epervier would have been determined in much less time, but for the circumstance of our fore yard being totally disabled by two round shot in the starboard quarter from her first broadside, which entirely deprived us of the use of our fore and fore topsails, and compelled us to keep the ship large throughout the remainder of the action.

This, with a few top-mast and top gallant back-stays cut away, a few shot through our sails, is the only injury the Peacock has sustained. Not a round shot touched our hull; our masts and spars are as sound as ever. When the enemy struck, he had 5 feet of water in his hold, his main top-mast was over the side, his main-boom shot away, his fore-mast cut nearly in two and tottering, his fore-rigging and stays shot away, his bowsprit badly wounded, and 45 shot-holes in his hull, 20 of which were within a foot of his water line. By great exertions we got her in sailing order, just as the dark came on.

In fifteen minutes after the enemy struck, the Peacock was ready for another action, in every respect but her fore-yard, which was sent down, fished, and had the fore-sail set again, in 45 minutes;—such was the spirit and activity of our gallant crew.——The Epervier had under her convoy an English hermaphrodite brig, a Russian and a Spanish ship, which all hauled their wind, and stood to the E. N. E. I had determined upon pursuing the former, but found that it would not answer to leave our prize in her then crippled state, and the more particularly so, as we found she had in specie, which we soon transferred to this sloop. Every officer, seaman and marine, did his duty, which is the highest compliment I can pay them. I am, respectfully,

L. WARRINGTON.

P. S From Lieut. Nicholson's report, who was counting up the Epervier's crew, there were 11 killed and 15 wounded.

L. W.

BOSTON, MAY 26.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Agreeable to the provisions of the Constitution, the members elected to form the Legislature of the State, for the current political year, met at the State-House, yesterday forenoon, and proceeded to the due and regular organization of the several branches.

In the House of Representatives, the whole number of votes for Clerk, was found to be 423, of which BENJAMIN POLLARD, Esq. had 321, and was accordingly chosen. *C. P. Sumner*, Esq. had 97 votes, and *Benj. Green*, Esq. 5. For Speaker, the whole number was 422, of the Hon. TIMOTHY BIGELOW, had 316, and was declared chosen. The Hon. *Benj. Green*, of Berwick, was the opposing Candidate for Speaker.

In the Senate, on the choice of a President, the whole number of votes was 25, of which the Hon. JOHN PHILLIPS, had 23, and accordingly took the chair. For Clerk, the whole number of votes were 28, all of which were given for *Samuel F. McClary*, Esq. Absent from the Senate, Messrs. *Blake, Gage, Moody, Mills, Folger, Jr. Hubbell*, and *Paris*.

The two Houses being then formed, the usual committees were appointed, and the Governor and Council were informed of their readiness to attend public worship. A procession was soon after formed, under the escort of the Independent Cadets, commanded by Col. *George G. Lee*, and moved to the Old South Meeting House, where an appropriate and very candid and judicious discourse was pronounced by the Rev. *Jesse Appleton*, D. D. President of Bowdoin College, before the several branches of the Legislature, and a large and highly respectable concourse of spectators. On the re-escort of the procession, to the State-House, the two branches adjourned to meet again this morning, at 10 o'clock. Mr. Appleton's text, was from Isaiah 33c. 6v.

BURLINGTON, (Vt.) MAY 19.

Some of the soldiery have attempted to destroy a dwelling-house here; but the owner defended his castle the first night, mortally wounding two of the assailants, and injuring another. But his house was burnt the next night by a party from the camp. Other dwellings have been threatened.

The treaty of peace between the allied powers and the Court of Naples, stipulates an article, most important and most honorable to this country, that is—"*that the naval and military force at Naples is to be commanded by British officers.*"

London paper.

From the Portland Gazette.

IF NAPOLEON has been vanquished, as we trust he has, a death blow has been given to Jacobinism in this country —The monster may yet linger a while in miserable existence, but will ultimately expire in convulsions. It is not a little curious to observe the longitudinal faces of his constant friends in this place. It is not even safe to smile in their presence; it is immediately construed into an exultation of triumph.

Any change in the affairs of Europe cannot be made for the worse.—The French nation have fairly tried the philosophical experiment of "liberty or death." Liberty, alarmed at the delirium of licentiousness, immediately took flight, while the destroying angel remained among them.

The French people will not be over anxious again to embark on the tempestuous sea of liberty, unrestained. They are satisfied with the experiment, and will probable content themselves with a limited monarchy.

Such a government compared with the IRON DESPOTISM of the "*super-eminent*" tyrant, will to them be liberty indeed—and perhaps it is as free a government as the genius and morals of the French can support.

The democratic papers "howl most piteously a direful dirge" for the overthrow of Bonaparte, and talk about "balance of power" and the disadvantages to result to this country. Happily for the human race, there is now a prospect that a balance of power *will be* restored. That the scale in which Bonaparte weighed down the whole civilized world will be brought up to even beam. The very existence of Great Britain as a free nation depends on this balance of power, and this is what she has been so long contending for.—The moment she or any other nation attempts, as Bonaparte has done, the subduction of all nations; the other powers will again rise in the majesty of their strength and put the usurper down.

How is it that such fearful apprehensions about the pow r of Great Britain should be entertained by the democrats? so unseasonable entertained? when not the least alarm was ever expressed by them at the gigantic power of France? When Bonaparte, balanced in the palm of his hand nearly all the nations of Europe, all was as it should be—for he was the friend of Republican [*imperial*] governments, and the father of nations. O, monstrous absurdity—too lame even to catch gudgeons with—yet many have been caught by this cobweb sophistry. But the day of delusion is past, the season of imposition has gone by: The veil which covered so much deformity is rent to atoms, and Jacobinism stands uncovered, exposed to the meridian blaze of the sun of truth.

THE WEATHER,

For the last 20 days, has been remarkably inclement for this time of the year. From the 2d to the 19th inst. there were but two days of pleasant weather. On the night of the 13th it commenced raining in torrents, and continued almost incessantly, until the night of the 17th. During this time it is computed by gentlemen of observation that more rain fell than had been known for the same space of time since their remembrance. On the 19th it ceased, and the weather became so warm that the mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer rose to 78 degrees. It is said that these rains have produced a greater freshet than has been known for the last 20 or 30 years. In some places the damages sustained by it are incalculable. We are not furnished with particulars, but understand from gentlemen from Buxton that a principal part of their mills, some dwelling houses and no immense number of logs and boards, and all the bridges between that place and the mouth of the river, including the two bridges in Saco, have floated into the ocean.

The losses on the Androscoggin are thought to equal those on Saco river. Eight saw-mills, a valuable aqueduct, part of the Bridge between Topsham and Brunswick, logs to the amount of 100,000, and much other property have gone to sea. In short, wherever we direct our inquiries, we hear more or less disasters produced by the freshet.

The bridge in Otisfield, between Long Pond and Brandy Pond, was swept away on Wednesday night last; and what is very remarkable it floated *up stream*, until Thursday noon, when the current turned and brought many parts of it back to the place from whence it started, which were hooked ashore and saved.—The dams of five grist and saw-mills in Waterford and its vicinity, have broken.—We learn that the mill pond above the mills of C. Johnson, Esq. and others, in Windham, rose so high and pressed so hard, that it found a new channel through a sand bank, and was expected to drain the pond from whence the stream formerly issued, so that it will become dry land; in which case the mills might as well be situated on the hills in Gotham, as where they now are.

In Fryburg, we hear that a bridge in the S. E. part of the town leading across a branch of Saco river, was carried away.—In Conway, N. H. a building improved as a Carding and Fulling Mill, and dwelling house had been pulled down, to save them from the deluge; —and the dam of the Iron-works had been carried away and great fears were entertained that the Iron-works would also be swept away.—In Brownfield, all the bridges on the main road, have been carried away.—In Hiram, the bridge over Saco river and a part of the bridge across Great Ossipee have gone adrift.

PORTSMOUTH.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1814.

LEGISLATURE.

The General Court of New-Hampshire will convene at Concord, on Wednesday next. In the Senate there will be 8 federalists and 4 democrats; in the House 109 federalists and 87 democrats. One of the important items of business which will come before the Legislature, is the choice of a Senator in Congress for 2 years, to supply the place vacated by the death of the Hon. NICHOLAS GILMAN.

PROTECTION.

Since our last the several Companies of Infantry ordered by the Commander in Chief to this place for the protection of the town and harbor have arrived. It gives us much pleasure to state that the order of His Excellency has been obeyed with the utmost promptness, and in several cases the companies were complete entirely of volunteers. We hear that EDWARD J. LONG, Esq. of this town is appointed to the command of this regiment—the appointment is most satisfactory to the citizens.

MILITARY.

On Thursday, the Portsmouth Regiment, under Col. WALKER, were under arms.—The line was formed on the plains, two miles from town; a sham fight was performed on the return of the troops to town, in a style of excellence which far exceeds our power to describe.

The votes for Governor in Massachusetts were counted on Thursday, and found to be as follows.

Gov. STRONG	56,871
Mr. DEXTER	45,953
Majority	10,121

There were 150 scattering votes.

Miscellaneous Articles.

John and Ebenezer Thurey, who were indicted at the last Circuit Court of the United States for *Treasonable practices*, have been set at liberty, the jury not finding a true bill against them.

A superb service of plate has been presented by the citizens of Boston to Com. PERRY.

The great prize of 40,000 dollars in Washington Monument Lottery was sold in shares at COHAN'S office in Baltimore.

Brigadier General BURD is said to be suspended from command: Generals BROWN and IZARD his juniors have been promoted over him.

Maj. Gen. Izard has arrived at Plattsburgh, and resumed the chief command at that post.

Capt. St. Clair, of the U. S Navy is appointed to the command of the squadron on Lake Erie Capt. Elliot is to command one of the vessels of war on Lake Ontario.

The frame of a 52 gun frigate is said to be prepared at Sacket's Harbor, which will soon be set up, and it is expected will be completed by the last of June.

About 1300 prisoners were at Halifax the 9th inst.

The New-Zealand, retaken from the Essex, arrived at Halifax 8th inst. with 1700 bbls. oil.

THE ESSEX.

The U. S. frigate ESSEX, Capt. Porter, arrived at Cape St. Roque, (near Pernambuco,) March 5, from the South Seas, and continued there watering, provisioning, and repairing, until the 25th, when having expended 20,000 lbs. in specie for the purchase, she sailed again on a cruize to the Southward. While Capt. Porter was lying at Cape St. Roque, he laid an embargo on every coaster that passed, or arrived at the Cape—to prevent information of his being there, reaching Pernambuco.—When she departed she had embargoed 20 vessels, most of which arrived at Pernambuco, and brought the first intelligence of her being in that vicinity, and sailing from thence. The officers and crew of the Essex were in perfect health. The British frigate Indefatigable, mounting 54 guns, the Inconstant, eating 36, another frigate, and a sloop of war, were lying at Pernambuco, and as soon as they heard of the Essex being in that quarter, the Indefatigable put to sea in quest of her. The other ships of war were left to convoy a fleet of 170 sail, which was to leave Pernambuco March 20, for England.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A practice of discharging muskets on their way home on military parade days has become very general with the privates of militia companies.

It seems to be thought so very bold and smart to frighten women and children, that the last charge, when the order is given to fire, is often reserved for this heroic purpose. If this were the only consequence of the irregularity, something should be done to prevent it, as it discovers a licentious disposition incompatible with good discipline; but if not prevented we shall probably soon hear of serious *accidents*.

A ball was discharged into a building in the south part of the town, on Wednesday evening last, by this irregularity.

Late from Halifax.

The cartel schr. Union, Sponagles, 5 days from Halifax, with 52 American prisoners, and 6 passengers, arrived at Salem, on Tuesday.

Eight Americans, lately taken out of neutral vessels, by his Majesty's cruisers in Boston Bay, have arrived in the Tenedos, prisoners of war.

All the U. S. prisoners who were confined as hostages, were to be released on the 18th May, the day the cartel sailed. 1358 Americans were still at Halifax as prisoners, 400 of whom had lately arrived from Bermuda. Most of the American prisoners who claimed rank as officers, were on parole near Halifax. The U. S. officers and soldiers who were prisoners at Halifax, it was said, would leave that place as soon as a cartel could be fitted out to take them to the U. S.—Only 46 Americans were sick when the Union left.

The Victorious 74, Tenedos & Chesapeake frigates, Barer, Arab, Rattler, and Martin brigs of war, were all the government vessels in port.

The Ramilies 74, sailed on a cruise the 11th inst. The Tenedos arrived the same day from Boston Bay.

Long-long looked-for TOMAHAWK, FUDGE—— STILL-BORN.

We are particularly requested by the writer of the article to copy the following from the last Gazette.

"We understand that a number of Pollard's TORPEDOES have been prepared for this port. So that should there be an attack from the enemy it *will experiment* will probably be made of them."

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The most perfect order was observed by the detachment from Lord Wellington's army, which took possession of Bordeaux: and the different places in its vicinity had accepted a similar capitulation.

Louis XVIII was at Lyons, where his authority was acknowledged.

The city of Angouleme and several other places had raised the white flag.

Rochefort and Rochelle were expected to declare for the Bourbons.

Lord Wellington was in pursuit of Soult, and was master of Tonlon and Montauban.

The Comte d'Artois and Prince Conde were at Paris; and Talleyrand and Cambaceres declared in favor of the allies.

The wreck of Bonaparte's army did not exceed 45000 men.

Sixteen thousand deserters from the French armies in Germany, have returned to their homes.

The Pope has been conveyed from Fontainbleau to Thoulouse, which is to be his future residence.

The Empress of Russia is with the court visiting England.

Lurien Bonaparte gave a magnificent *fete*, on the 7th of March, at his seat at Thorngrove, in honor of the success of the Allied arms.

An epidemic is raging with violence among the military at Hamburgh.

Gen. VanDamme is still confined in the Kremlin, at Moscow—but will be sent to Siberia.

It is reported, that arrangements are making, to marry one of the British Princesses to the King of Prussia.

Sir Thomas Tyrwitt has set off to accompany the Queen of Wirtemburg to England.

A sketch of Schwartzenburgh's life, in one of the English papers, mentions that at the battle of Wagram he had, during the two days of its continuance, fourteen horses shot under him.

The London Morning Post of March 19, in a panegyric on the veteran Blucher, states the fact of his being *eighty years of age!*

The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg gained a brilliant victory over the French at Arcis on the 20th of March, and took the place covered with the fallen enemy.

The gates of Rheims were thrown open by the cannon of the Russians on the 10th of March—Blucher and Priest Reving previously formed a junction. Bonaparte, with most of his army, left this place on the 15th.

The French troops at Tarbes and Lemberge were driven in all directions on the 18th March by Sir Rowland Hill.

The fortress of Catarro, after ten days cannonading, surrendered to the British ships Bacchante and Saracen, on the 5th January.

The port of Leghorn is open to all the allied powers and neutral nations.

Several failures, one of them for 40,000 sterling, have taken place in the English stock exchange, in consequence of the extraordinary depression of the public funds. It was supposed that the speculators which were to be settled for in Consols omnium on the approaching days of adjustment, would exceed ten millions.

The Duke of Clarence and Grand Duchess Catharine of Russia, arrived at the Nore, March 30, in the Jason frigate, on which occasion a Royal Salute was fired.

The Duches of Oldenburg was on a visit to the Royal family of England; and, it was expected, would be followed by the Empress of Russia.

The whole of the equipments for North America from Cork, &c. had arrived at Portsmouth, April 1, and all was hurry and bustle to get them away. The Halifax, Quebec, and Newfoundland fleets were to sail first wind.

The Archbishop of Bordeaux, in his own name, and that of his clergy, has delivered a loyal address to the Duke d'Angouleme.

The Duke of Angouleme's brother, the Duke of Berri, is on his passage from England to Bordeaux.

Two deputies from the inhabitants of Toulouse, had arrived at Bordeaux on a mission to the Duke d'Angouleme.

A deputation to Louis XVIII, has arrived in England.

Shipments are making in England for Bordeaux.

100 boxes of *assorted* arms and 84 pieces of cannon, were found at Bordeaux.

The Russian ship, Gen. Seward'ff, is fitting in England to take stores to the Russian settlements on the N. W. coast of America, near Kamtschatka. The settlements are called California and Rodiak, from whence a profitable trade is carried on with China. The G. S. is also to attempt to find a N. W. passage to Europe. It is said a vessel has been nearly half way through such passage.

The Tribune, British frigate, is said to have captured a French frigate some time since, and taken her with her to the Brazils.

A special embassy from Holland has proposed a marriage between the hereditary Prince of Orange and the hereditary Queen of England. The marriage was to take place in May.

D. Willink is Dutch Consul at Liverpool.

Lord W. Bentick was in Naples March 3, and the Naval and Military Forces there were placed under his orders.

Custrin surrendered to the allies early in March; the garrison to be prisoners of war.

The Duke of Angouleme has appointed M. d'Carrere, Prefect of the Department of Landes, with power, provisionally, to appoint sub-prefects and mayors. Louis XVIII, was proclaimed throughout that Department.

It was reported in England that Bonaparte intended to send some of his family, and of his private treasures to America.

15000 Swedes entered Norway to take possession in consequence of the cession.

Baron Anker had arrived in England as Envoy from Norway, to ask interposition against that country being ceded to Sweden, and threatening resistance.

Norway, it is said, wishes to be independent and neutral.

Halifax, May 14.—We are glad to see that our Squadron have orders to take Americans out of neutral vessels, and make prisoners of war of them. So much for the one hundred dollars for every Englishman brought into America.

Wagon Wanted.

FREIGHT for a Wagon to Portland may be had on reasonable application to WILLIAM LADD.

Portsmouth, May 27.

PORT OF PORTSMOUTH.

On Sunday last arrived at this port the Sardinian brig Sofia, Agge, 13 days from Bayanna, with 8 passengers. Sailed from Bayanna, May 3. The Spanish ship Carlotta, 36 days from Liverpool arrived there on the 1st inst. Also two American vessels from Charleston, S. C. who brought the account of the repeal of the Embargo, &c. The Louisa from Newport, arrived also on the 1st of April.—Several Swedish, Spanish and Russian vessels were loading for the U. States. Spoke on the S. S. W. part of Georges, a schr. under Portuguese colours, the Captain informed he was from Demerara, bound to Baltimore.

Thursday arrived Portuguese schr. Charlotte, Marine, 27 days from Cayenne, with molasses and cocoa.—Left a Portuguese ship, Capt. Shiller, for Marblehead.—May 12, lat. 39, 7, long. 65, 54, boarded by a letter-of-marque from Exeter, Capt. Waterman, on a cruize, belonging to New-York 21, boarded by schr. Wing, of N. York, 5 days out; 25th, saw about 100 sail of fishermen on Jeffrey's Ledge.

MARRIED,

In Lancaster, N. H. Dr. BENJAMIN HENRING, late of this town, to Miss DOLLY S. EVERETT, daughter of the Hon. Judge *Everett*, of Lancaster.

DIED,

In Germany, on the 2d Feb. last, his Serene Highness the Duke of MECKLENBURG STRELITZ, a brother of the Queen of England.

In Paris, (lately,) aged 76, the celebrated AUGUSTIN GUILBERT, one of the Editors of the Journal de l'Empire. He was considered one of the best Theatrical critics in France, and was even opposed to be superior in that branch of literature to Freron, the antagonist of Voltaire. Geoffroy, like Freron, combated the modern philosophy; in all his criticisms he constantly attacked the Revolution, which occasioned the banishment of Pleasure to have a sale of 22,000 daily; but it must be recollected that the price of a French newspaper is only three half penny sterling. Geoffroy had a mortal dislike to Talma, the great tragic performer, and never ceased to attack him; because Talma was formerly a great partizan of the Revolution. Geoffroy is one of the theatrical corrivers, called Shakespear "an ass for his absurdities!!"

In Keene, Col. A. CHAMBERLAIN, 71.

In Danvers, Col. JEREMIAH PUTNAM, 58.

In Baltimore, WILLIAM MITCHELL, Esq. 27.

In Exeter, Mary G. Folsom, 1s.

SHEEPS WOOL.

CASH given for Sheeps Wool, by the subscriber at his store in Portsmouth. JAMES RUNDLET.

Portsmouth, May 26, 1814.

Belt Tavern in Northwood.

JOSEPH SWETT

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has opened a PUBLIC HOUSE in NORTHWOOD, sign of the *Belt* at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. *Jonathan Pilsbury*, where he shall be happy to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen travelling on the turnpike.—It is just half way from Portsmouth to Concord.

Northwood, May 23, 1814.

Elegant Prayer Books.

JAMES L. SHORES has for sale at No. 4, Market-street,

A variety of Prayer Books for the Episcopal Church, some of which contain superb plates and bound in morocco. Also a new impression edition in elegant binding.

Watts', Dilworth's, Smith & Jones's, and Universal Hymns, constantly for sale, by the dozen or single.

Smith's new testament Dictionary.

Lately received, The son of Genius, a tale for the use of youth, by the author of the history of an officer's widow and family; clergyman's widow and family.

James F. Shores,

Bookseller, No. 4, Market Street,

HAS just received a fresh supply of those justly esteemed and highly approved

Medicines,

prepared by W. F. Conway, chemist, No. 3, Green street, Boston, to wit.

Dr. Rihe's Botanical Drops,

Dr. Rihe's Balsamic Pills,

Dr. Rihe's Aromatic Pills,

Dr. Rihe's Antibilious Pills,

Dumfries's Ointment for the Itch—no danger from taking cold, and cure effected by one hour's application.

Dumfries's Lotion, without smell, a cure for the Itch,

Albion Corn Plaister,

Cambrian Toothache Pill,

Vegetable specific for the sick headache,

British Antiseptic Dentifrice, for the teeth and gums,

British chemical Liquid Blacking,

Bunt-stop restorer and beautifier,

Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills, Injection Powders and Cerate for the severest disease, in all its various stages, be it ever so inveterate (and though mercury has failed) with which persons may cure themselves with perfect secrecy.—Price 1 doll.—ask for Dr. Hunter's Pills—none are genuine unless signed W. F. Conway.

The whole of the above medicines will be found on trial to equal if not exceed any thing that may have been said of them—they are particularly recommended to the notice of the faculty as worthy consideration. It may not be amiss to observe that time has not only established their utility, but experience their efficacy. The above may be had of most druggists, booksellers and postmasters throughout the U. States. None are genuine unless signed W. F. Conway—be particular. A large discount to country traders, and those who buy to sell again.

Portmouth, May 28.

New Books.

DR. Morse's Appeal to the Public; Hall's Sermons; Trotter on Drunkenness; Smith's Botany; Lewis & Clark's Expedition; Life of James Fennell; Miser Married, a novel, 2 vols; Abbey Weyhile, a romance; Son of Genius, a tale for youth; Mirror of Grace; Hamburgh, or a particular account of the conduct of the French in that city. Hoyt's Cavalry Discipline, improved and enlarged.

No. 17 Analectic Magazine.

No. 3 vol. 4 Emporium of arts and sciences.

The above, with several other valuable publications lately received by

TAPPAN & FOSTER,

May 28. No. 1, Market-street.

Wanted Immediately,

A MAN and four or five Women to work at the Tailoring business. None but those who are well skilled in the trade.—Apply to C. HARDY.

May 28, 1814.

SALES AT AUCTION.

To be Sold at Public Auction by virtue of a Decree of the Judge of Probate for the County of Rockingham, on MONDAY the 6th day of June next at 12 o'clock at noon at the House of NOAH BUNKER, Inn-holder in Portsmouth,

THE Real Estate of NATHAN ADAMS, late of Portsmouth, merchant, deceased, being the residue of the mansion house of the following lots or parcels of land viz.—One lot situate in Portsmouth, bounded on Court-street and Bartlett-street,—a lot of land situate near the landing in Durham, with a Dwelling House thereon,—and about 12 acres of Pasture Land in Durham.

NATHANIEL ADAMS, *Administrator.*

S. LARKIN, *Auctr.*

Portsmouth, May 7, 1814.

Auction.

To be Sold to the highest bidder, at the house of Capt. JOSEPH HUTCHINSON, in Durham, on MONDAY the 13th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A SMALL Place at the upper part of Nottingham, near where Lamprey river, containing about 4 acres of land, with a one story House, good Barn, Hatter's Shop, and water privilege, convenient for a Tanner, on the N. E. turnpike road. Also, about three acres of Land in Lee, in that part called Newmarket. About 9 acres of Wood Land in Barrington, and about 60 acres of Land in Epping.

One half the payments to remain in one year, the other in two years, satisfactory security to be given on interest.

Also for sale by the subscriber, on liberal terms, a convenient two story House, nearly finished, pleasantly situated at the upper end of Northwood, and a large convenient Work Shop, being an excellent situation for any tradesman in that line.

EBENEZER COE.

Northwood, May 21, 1814.

Marshal's Notice.

United States of America, } District of New-Hampshire, ss.

PURSUANT to a warrant from the Hon. *John Samuel Sherburne*, Esquire, Judge of the District Court for said District, notice is hereby given that a libel by *Samuel Franklin*, Esq. commander of the private armed schooner Mammoth, of Baltimore in the District of Maryland, in behalf of himself, the owners, officers and crew of the said private armed schooner Mammoth and of all others whom it may concern, hath been filed before said Judge, by *William Chazell*, Esq. proctor for the said libellant, against a certain BRIG, called the CAMELION, of the burthen of about 260 tons, whereof *George Gaillard*, was late master, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the arms, stores, goods, wares and merchandizes on board the same; the said brig Camelion, her said tackle, apparel and furniture, and the arms, stores, goods, wares and merchandizes on board the same, being now lying within the said District of New-Hampshire, and within the body of my district, and whereon I have this day arrested the same by virtue of the said warrant; and that all persons interested in the said brig Camelion, her said tackle, apparel and furniture, and the arms, stores, goods, wares and merchandizes on board the same, being now lying within the said District of New-Hampshire, and within the body of my district, and whereon I have this day arrested the same by virtue of the said warrant; and that all persons interested in the said brig Camelion, her said tackle, apparel and furniture, and the arms, stores, goods, wares and merchandizes on board the same, are hereby cited to appear and shew cause why the same ought not to be condemned.

Given under my hand at Portsmouth, this 30th day of May, A. D. 1814.

ELIAS LIBBEY,

[May 28.] *Deputy Marshal.*

ROGERS'S

Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.

THIS valuable Medicine is constantly for sale at TAPPAN & FOSTER'S Bookstore, Portsmouth. Numerous certificates of its efficacy in Pulmonic complaints have been from time to time published. The following is the last of a recent cure, is just received from BOSTON, and reads as follows.

CERTIFICATE.

Considering it a duty, which every man owes to his fellow creatures, to make known any means by which distress, incident to the human constitution, can be alleviated, the subscriber makes this certificate of facts:

Susan, daughter of the subscriber, was in the year 1813, attacked with a violent Cough for several months; her flesh and strength was almost lost, and her appetite destroyed. The alarming symptoms of a settled *Consumption*, induced me to apply to several skilful physicians, who attended her and who expressed little hopes of her recovery.—Anxious for the life of my child, I was persuaded to *try* the efficacy of Dr. *Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*, which I had heard highly recommended in Pulmonic complaints. After taking a few doses according to the directions, a pleasing alteration took place in her appearance; and before she had taken a whole cake, her cough left her, she regained her appetite, and now enjoys as good a state of health as she ever did.

This, the public may be assured, is a plain statement of facts.

BENJAMIN GARLAND.

Barrington, March 14, 1814.

NOTICE

To Parents, Masters and Guardians.

WHEREAS the sidewalks of the streets in this town, in particular places, are generally thronged, by young people standing at the corners, (especially on Sunday evenings) and thereby obstructing the passage of those who wish to pass and repass, which is in violation of the Police and By-Laws of this town—the Police Officers are determined to carry those Laws into effect so far as they are able, without respect to persons, and hereby request the inhabitants to assist them in the same. EDWARD CALL, *Chairman*,

SEAPHERD J. FROST,

Secretary of the Board of Police.

Portsmouth, May 23, 1814.

C. HARDY

HAS this day received plain and mixed SATTINETT and rib & white CASSIMERES. *May 23.*

From the Boston Spectator.

A NEAT PUN.

When Bonaparte from Russia fled,
And safely found himself at home,
He kindly left the matter of his bed,
And then the little King of Rome.
"My dear (said she) since you're been gone,
Our darling little son,
(O! how you'd laugh to see him try)
Has learn'd to run alone."
Said Bony, "*So have I*"

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

RIFLE CORPS.

Every marshal of France has, with his division of the army, a corps d'elite of 2000 riflemen, who never miss their mark at a distance of 150 paces. Should the army be concerned for a general engagement, these riflemen compose a separate corps of 16,000 men, who are formed two deep, and are posted in the place where the enemy's line is to be penetrated. This corps d'elite generally fire irregularly, but every shot brings down its man, and in a few minutes a whole line of the enemy is destroyed. When two, three, or four lines are thus disposed of, the cavalry and infantry pass through, the riflemen enter the openings in the enemy's line, and attack the corps in both flank and rear. "This system," say men of information "will continue to conquer, till its opponents possess an equal number of equally good marksmen; for without them, if both armies were equally well commanded, success would only be the work of chance."—Besides this corps d'elite of riflemen, every marshal has, in every company, several expert marksmen, who never miss their man, whose only duty is to pick off the artillerymen and officers in front; but, above all, the commanding officer, which they are able to do at 150 paces. Beside the strong train of artillery, each marshal has, with his division, two battalions of horse artillery, to act with his corps d'elite of riflemen, who equal them in the rapidity of their manœuvres, and quickness of their fire. These battalions are very seldom separated, but are mustered by cavalry and sharp shooters. Each marshal has also a corps of Voltigeurs, who are practised to climb walls, leap ditches, and are taught to vault behind the cavalry, by whom they are carried to the place of action, when they dismount, and take post in the thickets, and behind walls and hedges. In the general attack, the above mentioned corps d'elite of riflemen, mounted rangers, and horse artillery, of all the divisions of the army, are assembled for the purpose of breaking the enemy's centre, by which, in the engagements of the two last years, the face of the day was determined.

Murder in Spain.

A most barbarous murder has been lately committed at Vittoria in Spain. The Hon. Capt. Gore, of the 95th regt. a brother of the Earl of Arran, of Marchioness of Abercorn, of Lady Caterberry, allied to almost all the nobility of Ireland, and himself universally beloved, married a young lady, of Vittoria; her brother and her mother applied to him to give her up. She refused to quit him. The British Commandant, Col. Barton, was applied to, to take her by force from Capt. Gore.—That he stated to be impossible. The Spanish Governor, therefore, in the night sent upwards of 30 soldiers to storm Capt. Gore's house, and seize the lady. They came. Capt. Gore defended his door, and they fired a volley thro' it. Several balls passed through him, and he fell dead on the spot; his own servants were also wounded. They went to the window and called murder! Some English came up, and they also were immediately fired upon. The lady was carried off, and lodged in a convent, where she, no doubt, will remain for life.

This base murder has caused much anxiety in the part of every British officer. Memorials are going on all sides to Lord Wellington that he may not suffer it to go unpunished. It has caused a greater commotion than has been before witnessed, and, no doubt, will produce strong consequences.

Military Execution at Paris.

Col. Chevalier Louis Prevost de Beissy, an officer of the Legion of Honour, (about 54 years of age) who had been a prisoner for several years in England, returned to France in the course of the last year. Soon after his return, he was arrested under the charges of being a spy; was tried by a court martial, convicted and sentenced to be shot. Agreeable to his sentence, he was executed at Paris on the first day of Feb. last.

Battle of Wild Beasts.

When the Duke of Marlborough was at Berlin, Frederick I. King of Prussia, exhibited for the Duke a battle of wild beasts. A trooper's horse and bull were first turned out; and soon after were let loose a lion, a tiger, a bear and a wolf kept hungry for the purpose. The tiger crawled upon the ground like a cat, and jumped upon the bull's back, which soon brought the bull down, and then the great scramble began, the beast tearing the bull to pieces and likewise one another. The wolf and the tiger drew first dispatched. The lion and the bear had a long contest. The lion with his teeth and with his claws wounded the bear in several places, but could not penetrate much farther than the skin. The bear, some how or other, took the lion at an advantage, got him within his grip, and gave him such a squeeze as squeezed the breath out of his body. The bear then furiously attacked the trooper's horse, who stood grazing all this while at a little distance, and not minding what had been done; but the horse with his hind leg gave the bear such a kick upon the ribs, as provoked him into tenfold fury. At the second attack, a second kick which fell upon his head, broke both his jaws, and laid him dead upon the ground. So that, contrary to all expectation, the trooper's horse remained master of the field of battle.

HISTORICAL CURIOSITY.

We learn by a letter from Mr. I. T. Jack, a gentleman of respectability, that in the country of Warren, one of the Miami in the state of Ohio, within one of those ancient fortifications (as they are supposed to have been) there was a stone, not long since, discovered, upwards of three feet in length, and about fifteen inches in circumference, fixed perpendicularly in the earth. On the *west* side, it is marked thus—1181, S. I. and on the *east*, with a figure resembling a half moon, carved into the stone a fourth of an inch, and three inches in length.—*Western paper.*

Progress of Luxury and extravagance.—At the sale at a pool of the cargo of the prize Nereid, yesterday, among other articles, a lot consisting of *six decanters and twelve tumblers*, went off at one hundred, *one hundred and ten dollars!* And a lot of the same brought 90, and a third 85 dollars. What a miserable country, and lamentable scarcity for money! The wealth of the whole empire of this prize (in the Governor Tompkins) will amount to nearly 800,000 dollars.

Columbian.

From the Federal Republican.

Strange and incredible as it may appear, we have been satisfied, by undoubted testimony, that the loan has been disposed of at 88 per cent. although it is notorious that the funded 6 per cent. stocks of the United States were selling some time before, and at the time the last loan was negociated, at 86 and 87, with the benefit of near one per cent. interest;—and we state it upon the most undoubted authority, that sales could not have been made at Philadelphia or New-York of considerable sums at any price. What is the solution of this enigma? It is stipulated that the contractors of this loan shall be placed upon the same footing with those for future loans. That is, any new stock to be created under the law authorising the loan, shall regulate the value of the loan just negociated. If a future loan goes off for 85 per cent. or 70 per cent. then the treasury will refund the stockholder in the difference between 88 per cent. the rate of the present loan, and 85 or 70 per cent.—This, to be sure, makes the new stock infinitely preferable to the old, but it will interest all stockholders in making the terms of any future loan as bad as possible for the government. We have not a doubt that the new stock will be worth in the market many per cent. more than the old, but the effect of such a bargain will be pernicious to the treasury. It would have been better to have sold at 75 per cent. and so the purchasers we understand consider it.

Mr. D. A. Smith, a very worthy federalist of Baltimore, whom we respect highly, shewed much zeal on this as on former occasions, in assisting the treasury with his own funds and those of others.—It is with deep regret that we find ourselves constrained thus publicly to allude to this glaring inconsistency, which furnishes the government with the means of carrying on the war, while its injustice is admitted. But it is useless to rail at human nature, which is inscrutable by earthly power. It is a lamentable consideration, that government can, and will get what money it wants. This last operation has rendered it palpable and undeniable.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz of the 8th of February, 1814.

"This treaty (between Napoleon and Ferdinand) was sent on by Bonaparte, in duplicate, to Madrid—the bearer of one was the Duke of San Carlos (one of the noblemen who had been detained with Ferdinand) and the other was General Palafox, the defender of Saragosa. The duke returned to France, with the answer. Palafox has remained at Madrid. The regency returned for answer to Bonaparte, "that the Spanish nation had passed a decree in January, 1811, that no treaty made by Ferdinand could be valid, so long as he was in possession of the enemy; and that the Cortes had solemnly decreed that no treaty should be entered into with Napoleon till the Spanish territory was evacuated, and Ferdinand and all the family delivered up. To Ferdinand they sent a copy of the constitution, by which he is to reign, after he is in Spain, and has solemnly sworn to maintain that constitution. It is generally supposed that Ferdinand will shortly arrive at Madrid; his longer detention can only serve to irritate the nation, without producing any good effect, and we therefore daily look forward to hear of his safe arrival. What may and will be the effect of his arrival in Spain is yet a problem. Parties begin to run high. The people in general (some provinces excepted) are in favor of the constitution, and have sufficient proof of the good effects already experienced from it, to support it.—A great proportion of the clergy, particularly the friars, many of the military, and all the old counsellors, &c. are open opposers of the new order of things. I am, however, of opinion, most decidedly, that the liberty of the press has already opened the eyes of the people sufficiently to prevent them giving up their rights without at least making a struggle for them. I do not fear, *immediately*, a bloody revolution: that can only be the effect of a greater degree of *civilization* than the Spanish nation as *yet* possess; and *that* can and will take place ten or fifteen years hence. In the mean time the institutions in this country are gradually improving; and I can see, with infinite pleasure, a general improvement and amelioration of the state of society in the lower classes."

Richmond, May 7.

MONUMENTAL CHURCH.

On Wednesday the Consecration of this Church took place. The Rev. Mr. Buchanan performed divine service, and the Rev. Mr. Wilmer preached an appropriate sermon. It is well known that the Church is built on the scite of the Theatre, and over the ashes of those who were consumed in that memorable conflagration: characters the most amiable and worthy that adorned society. It was heart rending to those who witnessed the calamities of that night, the woes of which gave birth to the occasion, to see the relations and friends of the many victims who fell, as they entered, express their sensibility! There were few present, of a considerable congregation, who did not call to mind the endearments of a lost relation or a dearer friend.

From a late Missouri Gazette.

A man by the name of Martin, had been rejected as a juryman, on the ground of affinity, to within the tenth degree, to one of the parties whose cause the jury, about to be empannelled, were to try. His deportment and language on the occasion were impertinent and insolent, till he was silenced by the court. It so happened that he was summoned as a juror, on the next day of the term, for another cause, when he refused and openly insulted the court. He was fined $2, which was paid. He then repeatedly declared, to several persons his intention to cowskin the judge who had corrected him, and actually proceeded to put his threats in execution; Having procured a cowskin, he entered the Court House, while the court was in session, and waiting till Judge Lucas left the Bench for a moment; as he descended the stairs which are on the outside of the Court House, Martin followed him and treading on his great toal demanded at the bottom of the stairs, *with a cow skin in his hands* what he had done to deserve the treatment he had received? Judge Lucas asked if that was the manner in which he was to account for his official conduct? when Martin releasing the cowskin with his left hand made a motion with his right as if to strike, when the judge seizing a stone from the street, ordered him to lay down the cowskin, which Martin sulkily complied with. His honor on his return into court ordered Martin into custody of the sheriff, and the next day on trial, sentenced him to three months imprisonment.

From the Bedford Gazette, April 27.

At Louisville in the state of Kentucky, a town about four times as large as Bedford, they have no church. When the earthquake gave them the first shock, they grew very decent in one night, and on the next day, with long faces, subscribed 1,000 dollars for building a place of public worship.—There the matter rested, until a second shock came. Another devout paroxism produced the *subscription* of another thousand dollars;—it rested again. A third earthquake and devout fit produced another subscription to the same amount. There was no more of the matter. The earthquake did not return. The Louisvillians concluded the devil would not send for them for a few years more, and in the mean time they resolved to be merry.——They immediately built a theatre, which cost them 7000 dollars, and employed a company of actors, the offscourings of the marine city theatres. To this company they gave about five hundred dollars per week. Till at length, instead of raising the curtain, the actors broke through it, and broke each others' heads with sticks, and the heads of some audiences who interfered. The earthquakes have lately begun to shake Louisville again, but whether they laugh or pray, I have not heard. Verbum sat—A word to the wise.

DIED,

In New-Brunswick, Matthew Byles, D. D. aged 80. He was 8 years at Christ's Church at Boston before the Revolution, and is the last of the race of the Mathers who were in the ministry before the Revolution. His father, Rev. Mather Byles, D. D. died at Boston in 1788, aged 82, and was well known to the literary men of his times, both in Europe and America. The last Doctor Byles came into Christ's Church soon after the decease of the venerable Timothy Cutler, D. D. who died in 1765, aged 82, and Dr. Byles has spent the last years of his life in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick. His Grandmother was a daughter of President Increase Mather, the first who received a doctor's degree at Cambridge, and died aged 85, and she was sister of the renowned Cotton Mather, D. D. of Boston, and grand daughter of the memorable Richard Mather, one of the New-England exiles. When Dr. Byles died, he was Rector of St. John in New-Brunswick, and his Majesty's Chaplain in that Province. He has not been unworthy of his honourable pedigree. Two aged maiden sisters reside in Boston to whom the death of their worthy brother is peculiarly afflictive.

State of New-Hampshire, } ss.
Rockingham, }

To the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, begun and holden at Portsmouth, within and for the county of Rockingham aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of February, A.D. 1814,

HUMBLY shews EZRA DREW, of Greenland, in said county of Rockingham, tailor, and guardian of ELIZABETH PICKERING the younger, of said Greenland, a distracted person, that the said ELIZABETH is, seized in her own right of one undivided fourth part of the following described parcels of land, to wit, one tract or parcel of land containing three acres and one half, situate lying and being in said Greenland, and on the northerly side of the road, leading from Portsmouth to Greenland meeting-house, and bounded southerly on said road, easterly on land belonging to the heirs of William Pickering, lately deceased, westerly by land owned by George Hilton, Esq. and southerly partly by said Hilton's land and partly by land of the heirs of the said William Pickering deceased: One other tract or parcel of land containing four acres, situate and being in said Greenland, and lying on the northeasterly side of the Exeter road and near Greenland meeting-house, and bounded southwesterly by the road last mentioned, northwesterly by land of the heirs of William Pickering deceased, and southeasterly and northeasterly by land of the said Geo. Hilton; and that the sale of the aforesaid parcels of land is necessary to the support and conducive to the interest of the said ELIZABETH PICKERING:—Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be empowered to sell and convey the aforesaid parcels of land; and as in duty bound will ever pray EZRA DREW.

ROCKINGHAM, ss.—*Supreme Judicial Court, February term*, 1814,

Ordered by the Court that the petitioner notify all persons concerned to appear before the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Exeter, within and for the county of Rockingham, on the third Tuesday of september next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, by publishing said petition and order of court thereon three weeks successively in the *Portsmouth Oracle*, the last publication whereof to be six weeks before said term.

Attest. NATHANIEL ADAMS, Clerk.
Copy examined by
May 12. NATHANIEL ADAMS, Clerk.

Muslins, &c.

B. BRIERLEY

IS now opening a small assortment of plain and striped, bro. and figured and rambric Muslins—*Also*, 4-4 Bandanna handkerchiefs, 3-4 Gingham and Nankeen do. which he will sell at reduced prices. May 14

William Boyd,

No. 2 Merchants' Row,

HAS for sale on liberal terms for Cash or approved paper,
30 barrels sweet superfine Flour,
10 hhds. good retailing Molasses,
6 hhds. N. E. Rum, in bulk paper and glass bottles,
5 Jugs Madeira and St Tobacco,
6 chests Smuggling Tea,
50 quarter casks Gunpowder,
40 barrels first quality Cod fish,
200 quintals Pollock Fish,
100 bushels Corn, and
50 Boxes good brown Havanna Sugar on Cust. hs. wh. & tare.

☞ *Brokerage & Commission Business* as customarily attended to. Good notes negociated and foreign money exchanged at a small discount. WILLIAM BOYD,
Ports'mouth, May 14. *Auctioneer & Broker.*

Fancy Muslins, &c.

WILLIAM JONES, Jun.

HAS this day receiv'd, and ready for SALE,
A great variety of plain and figured MUSLINS, some of which are very elegant,
Also, 4-4 and 6-4 fine and common jaconet do.
Satin Ribbons, Russia Sheeting,
2000 yds. Factory Ginghams, &c.
May 14.

Edward Parry,

No. 10, Market Street,

HAS just received, new fashion straw Bonnets; black Canton Crapes; black Italia Lustring; black Lace Shawls; white and black Cambric; brown Platillas; ladies black and white silk Gloves; extra long white and coloured kid Gloves; blue and yellow Nankins; handkerchiefs and blk. silk Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.—Also,
An assortment of American Ginghams and Shirtings. *May 14*

Levi Jenness,

HAS FOR SALE, No. 3, Court-street,
Old Jamaica, 2d and 4th proof,
St. Croix, New-England, and Cherry RUM;
Old Cognac 2d and 4th proof BRANDY;
Philadelphia and New-England GIN;
Old Madeira, L. P. Sicily, Lisbon & Malaga } WINES, superior quality;
Chulan, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Congo } TEAS, warranted good.
Loaf, Havanna white and brown, and Jamaica SUGARS;
Molasses; Chocolate; bags Coffee;
Cotton; Rice;
N. York superfine FLOUR;
Sperm, mould and dipt tallow Candles;
English and American Gun Powder;
Patent Shot, of all sizes;
Spanish, Baltimore and Boston Cigars;
Sweet Oil; box Raisins; Oranges, &c. &c.

Taverns and Boarding Houses supplied with liquors, &c. at a very cheap rate.
Southern and Eastern Money taken at par.
Orders duly attended to, and the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.
May 7. *tf*

Doctor J. Thurston

OFFERS his services to the inhabitants of Portsmouth and its vicinity.—He improves the situation in Court-street formerly occupied by Dr. *Spalding* and latterly by Dr. *Hunking*.
May 14, 1814.

Patent Columbian Washer.

An assistant to the common method of hand washing.

THIS cheap Machine, consisting of fluted Rollers, is so constructed, that when placed obliquely in the brass tub, and the cloths placed up and down on the rollers, (either with one or both hands) washing is performed with ease, nicely and dispatch, and as appears by numerous certificates exhibited by the patentee, with very considerable saving of time, soap, firewood and injury to the clothes.—Upwards of 320 citizens of Philadelphia have certified that "the Columbian Washer when put into our hands appeared trifling and insignificant, but upon our domestics acquiring its use, we find that it far exceeds any thing of the kind which has ever come to our knowledge."

The machine with patent right for one family is only two dollars, together with the privilege of using in said family as many machines upon this principle as they may choose.—Any family may receive Machines on trial gratis, or purchase the right and Machine before or after trial, or not at all, as suits, at either of the following places, viz.
WILLIAM WALKER,
Merchant, No. 3, Congress-Street, Portsmouth.
JOHN WHEELER,
At the Post-Office, Dover.
TIMOTHY GRIDLEY,
July 20, 1813. *At his Manufactory, Exeter.*

Navy Coat and Vest Buttons,

OF a superior quality, plain gilt and plated do.;
Superfine White Cassimere;
Navy Blue Broadcloth; Stockinett;
Black and White Vesting, &c. &c. &c.
At No. 3½ Market-street,
SILLOWAY & AVERELL,
Jan. 22. TAILORS from Boston.

ASSESSMENT.

THE Stockholders of the *Portsmouth Livery Company*, are hereby notified, that at a meeting of the Corporation on Monday last the 9th May, it was voted that the sum of three dollars be assessed on each share in said Proprietary, to be paid to the Treasurer within thirty days, and that all shares on which said sum shall not have been paid at the expiration of that time, be advertised for sale at public auction. Proprietors are accordingly requested to pay the above assessment to
WM. WALKER,
May 14. *Treasurer.*

New Establishment.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has recently opened
A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT
at that commodious and genteel situation, lately occupied by DANIEL WALLACE, Esq. directly opposite the Ferry, at the South End; where his best exertions shall be used for the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their company.

A Public House has long been wanting near the Ferry, and Travellers bound to or from the eastward, will find this a very convenient place to call at on many accounts, particularly as they will often save themselves the trouble of waiting a long time for the boats.

His Stable is commodious, and the best attention will be paid to Horses—and no exertions shall be wanting to render the situation of those who may favour him with a call, both pleasant and comfortable, as he thereby hopes to merit a share of the favours of the public.

SAMUEL MUIR.
Portsmouth, May 14, 1814.

To the Industrious & Enterprising.

THE subscribers, being separate owners of a considerable number of *House Lots*, in different parts of the village of Athens, in the state of New-York, would be willing to sell a sufficient number to accommodate 50 or 100 merchants and artizans in eligible situations for business. The price will be 50 per cent. lower than the same are generally sold to individuals; the lots to be improved within a reasonable time.

This village is situated on the Hudson River, opposite the city of Hudson, and is generally allowed to be the best scite on the river for a great commercial town; being at the head of ship navigation, and having a good, safe and extensive harbour. The materials for building are abundant and cheap. The water is good and the situation pleasant and healthy. It communicates easily with the great west country, and the immense produce which will naturally be brought to it will ensure its growth. The compact part of the village contains about 1500 inhabitants. For particulars see "Spafford's Gazetteer of the state of New-York."

Like other places on the Hudson river, it is less influenced by political events than almost any other part of the United States.

Liberal credit will be given if desired.
Athens, Dec. 31, 1813.
ABRAHAM VAN BUSKIRK jun.
SIMEON NEWTON DEXTER,
TIMOTHY BRONKER,
ISAAC NORTHROP,
WILLIAM FRASER,
SAMUEL HAMILTON,
WILLIAM BYRNS.
Jan. 22. (6w)

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscribers take this method of apprising their mercantile friends in the United-States, that during the present unhappy differences between Great Britain and America, they intend generally to abstain from all communication by letters with their former correspondents, from prudential motives applicable to such correspondents.

They beg leave, however, to inform all who may have balances of sales in their hands, that orders for the same, any time during the war, will be paid at sight, or promptly remitted according to directions.

The utmost attention will be paid to the orders of gentlemen in America, who may be Agents for spanish, swedish, or other neutral merchants, trading under the prince regent's proclamations, with the islands of Jamaica or Bermuda; and the safety of all such property committed to their charge may be depended on, provided nothing is attempted under the sanction of such proclamations, contrary to the local laws of the respective islands, or in violation of existing blockades.

Being agents for the principal incorporated insurance companies, from the capital of South-Carolina to Wiscasset, in the district of Maine, there are directors in each office, or merchants in every town to whom reference may be had, should new correspondents wish to communicate with the house in Jamaica, or that branch of it in Bermuda, now established at the port of St. George, and conducted by the Junior partner, under the firm of WM. BANKS & Co.
HOSKISSON, BANKS, & Co.

N. B.—All letters by cartels, to and from Kingston, are opened by the American agent for prisoners of war, or sent to him after being opened by the commissary of prisoners in America. H. B. & Co.
October 9, 1813.

Price of Clothes,

At No. 3 1-2, Market-street,

BROAD CLOTH COATS, from	12 dollars to 28 00
Pantaloons from fine Cassimere,	10 to 14 00
Do. Stockinett	18 00
Do. blue, white or yellow Nankeen, fine quality,	8 25
Fancy Vests	5 00
Common do.	2 00
U. S. infantry Buttons, doz.	50
U. S. Navy do. doz.	1 25 to 2 00

All other garments proportionably low.
They have fine black Cassimere, suitable for ladies' habits, or gentlemen's summer wear.
The latest fashions are received.
SILLOWAY & AVERELL.
Portsmouth, May 7. *tf*

Rockingham Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the 1st Instalment of FIFTY DOLLARS on each Share in the stock of the ROCKINGHAM BANK, will be required to be paid in at said Bank, in specie, on the 1st day of June next; and if any person shall fail to pay the said first Instalment, within three days after that day, he will be considered as having relinquished the number of Shares upon which such Instalment shall not have been paid.

By Order of the President & Directors,
J. S. PICKERING,
Portsmouth, May 7, 1814. *Cashier.*

BOARDING.

THE Subscriber will accommodate several BOARDERS on reasonable terms, at his house in Washington street. J. B LACOSTE.

N. B.—Painting and Glazing done as usual by J. B. L. May 13.